19990304.ba v02_n449.bam.990304

>From ???@??? Fri Mar 05 04:49:52 1999
Message-Id: <199903042232.QAA09085@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 16:31:48 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2449

BOATANCHORS Digest 2449

Topics covered in this issue include:

1) Re: TS323/UR
by David Ross <ross@hypertools.com>
2) Re: VINTAGE HIGH-TEMP AIRCRAFT WIRE
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
3) Re: TS323/UR
by Jerry Proc <jproc@idirect.com>
4) RE: TS-323/UR
by "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
5) 11 Pin Connectors
by "Don Ehrlich" <ehrlich@olypen.com>
6) Re: VINTAGE HIGH-TEMP AIRCRAFT WIRE
by Henry van Cleef <vancleef@netcom.com>
7) Re: Grid Dip Meters - Use Thereof?
by Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
8) WTB: sub-miniature tube sockets
by "JOSE V. GAVILA (EB5AGV/EC5AAU)" <eb5agv@ctv.es>
9) 6JS6 Question
by Tom Smith <tsmith@hal-pc.org>
10) viking II MANUAL
by luc dugas <collins2@globetrotter.net>
11) Frank Smiths's call re-assigned
by thompson@mindspring.com
12) Shielded power cables
by "Ken Kinderman" <bc455@hotmail.com>
13) Hunter Bandit 2000B Manual Needed
by "ROBERT F. KEMP" <rkemp@mr.net>
14) re:8880 ic's
by Maurice Weinschenker <morry@ix.netcom.com>
15) Re: Frank Smiths's call re-assigned
by "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
16) what ?
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
17) Re: Shielded power cables
by Chip Owens <owens@atd.ucar.edu>
18) High speed CW

by "Tim C" <tconst@mediaone.net>
19) TS323/UR
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
20) RE: Shielded power cables
by "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
21) Net wisdom: IF osc in SX-73
by "A. B. Bonds" <ab@vuse.vanderbilt.edu>
22) Test settings
by "george" <silvasy@silcom.com>
23) Wanted - W.S. 19 help
by jmccarty@lucent.com (John J Mccarty)

Message-Id: <3.0.6.32.19990303182153.007c6d40@mail.willapabay.org>
Date: Wed, 03 Mar 1999 18:21:53 -0800
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: David Ross <ross@hypertools.com>
Subject: Re: TS323/UR
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Jerry & the gang -

At 08:06 PM 03/03/99 -0500, Jerry Proc wrote:
>Hi Folks,
>
>What is a TS323/UR?

It is a VHF version of the LM frequency meter - basic frequency coverage is 20-40 MCs, plus lots of harmonics.

Looks like a grey version of an LM with an attached battery box underneath. Also has a fitting for a short whip antenna on top. Same style of calibration book stored in the flip-down front door.

Jerry, I can provide schematics and even a manual copy if you need it.

73
Dave Ross   N7EPI   ross@hypertools.com

Message-Id: <199903040223.VAA11082@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: VINTAGE HIGH-TEMP AIRCRAFT WIRE
Date: Wed, 3 Mar 1999 21:20:50 -0500

Dave Stinson asked about a roll of high temperature wire.

Most of the high temperature wire of that era had a covering of pressed asbestos with an outer braid of fiberglass to hold the asbestos together. You may recall the term "rock wool" which was an artificial asbestos and a lower cost alternative to glass wool. It has been years since I have seen this term, but I would bet Rockbestos would have been a company making such material.

The only relatively sure way to determine if it is asbestos or not is by examination with a high power microscope. Asbestos fibers tend to break into very short fragments. I have been told they are easy to identify this way.

Since most of these wires were soaked in wax (which burned or evaporated off when the wire was first used at high temperatures), there is less danger of producing and scattering the fine fibers. I personally would not use this wire for ordinary cables, but if you have a high temperature application and are careful when installing it, I see no harm in using this wire. However, once the wax is off, the wire is very brittle and friable. Wet it with water or oil before removing it from an existing application.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Message-ID: <36DDFDEC.2DD93A20@idirect.com>
Date: Wed, 03 Mar 1999 22:28:45 -0500
From: Jerry Proc <jproc@idirect.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: TS323/UR
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

David Ross wrote:

> It is a VHF version of the LM frequency meter - basic frequency coverage
> is 20-40 MCs, plus lots of harmonics.
>

Hi David,

Thanks for the ID. I was informed that someone just donated this to HAIDA's radio collection so I didn't know whether it was a receiver, a transmitter or something else. When the ship opens up in April I, will inspect the unit and take it from there.

--

Regards,
Jerry Proc VE3FAB   jproc@idirect.com
Web: www3.sympatico.ca/hrc/haida
HMCS HAIDA Historic Naval Ship, Toronto Ontario

Date: Wed, 3 Mar 1999 22:53:58 -0500
From: "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: TS-323/UR
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199903032254_MC2-6C9F-7EF6@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Jerry & Group,

TS-323/UR is a heterodyne frequency meter covering 20-480 MC. Similar to=

metal cased BC-221's in appearance. Some units have an external power
connector on the side. Earliest TM that I know of is AN 08-35TS323-2 dat=
ed
03/05/45

73,
Robert Downs
WA5CAB
Houston
.

Message-ID: <000b01be65f2$0d17b0e0$45f9cdd0@ehrlich>
From: "Don Ehrlich" <ehrlich@olypen.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: 11 Pin Connectors
Date: Wed, 3 Mar 1999 19:49:45 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

A friend needs one each male and female 11-pin plugs to build up a cable. His son just got his license and that cable is all that he needs to get their old Heath radio back on the air.

I hope someone out there can help. Just let me know the price.

Don Ehrlich   K7FJ

Joyce, WA
The House In Wren Wood ... Don and Judith Ehrlich

From: Henry van Cleef <vancleef@netcom.com>
Message-Id: <199903040430.UAA10913@netcom13.netcom.com>
Subject: Re: VINTAGE HIGH-TEMP AIRCRAFT WIRE
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Date: Wed, 3 Mar 1999 21:30:52 -0700 (MST)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

As David Stinson discourses

>
> Here's the problem:
> The wire was made by Rockbestos Products Corp.
> of New Haven, Conn. Does anyone know if the
> "GLASS" marked on this tag is really fiberglass
> or if this is actually asbestos-covered wire?
> I don't want to be cutting and making cables
> from asbestos wire.
>

It's a small world. Rockbestos was founded by two men, Arthur Gove Newton, and Beauford H. Reeves, at the beginning of the depression. Beauf Reeves and family were our next door neighbors through the 1940's and Newton's son-in-law involved in my father's business in the fifties. Newton took Saturday and Sunday off, and Reeves took Sunday and Monday off, so there was always a honcho on-site. The company was in a small 2-story (I think) building in New Haven, maybe a total of around 50,000 feet of space.   Newton and Reeves died within weeks of each other in 1955, and I'm not sure what became of the company after that, or even if it survived their deaths by any real period of time. Neither one had sons (both had daughters) to become involved, their deaths were sudden (heart attacks), and I don't know what sort of infrastructure (if any) was left to maintain the business.

The company made specialty asbestos products, and I think it would be highly likely, but do not know for a fact, that asbestos is included in the insulation. It is probably a fiberglass/asbestos mix of some sort. However, a little company making high-temp products might have been experimenting with an all-glass serving for the wire.

--

===
Hank van Cleef
===

Message-ID: <36DE1412.95334AE@vifp.monash.edu.au>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 16:03:14 +1100
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Grid Dip Meters - Use Thereof?
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi all,

Jack Harper wrote:

> However, a side question arises -- I finally have a grid dip meter that I
> am using to try to hunt down and eradicate parasitic oscillations. I
> realize that I have never used a GDO and have a couple of stoopid
> questions: (I don't have a manual on the GDO):

Hank has given his usual succinct discourse on how these things work, but I thought I'd add a bit as I've used a GDO quite a bit over the years. I use a battered old Lafayette tube dipper that I bought brand new in the 1960s when such things were available to hams. Incidentally there was quite a bit of discussion on GDOs in the last couple of weeks on rec.radio.amateur.homebrew which would have also answered a lot of your questions.

> (a) The GDO definitely oscillates <snip> Question -- How high should I set
> the GDO (1- 10)? Should the dip be easily seen -- i.e., broad or very sharp
> so that I
> have to tune very very slowly? I see, as usual, no dip at all through the
> range. I also tried it with the needle set to as low as it can go.

Usually the meter is set close to full scale to give plenty of range to see the dip. The depth and "suddenness" of the dip will be greatly affected by the Q of the circuit you are dipping as well as the degree of coupling between the GDO and the coil under test. Low Q coils and too tight coupling will give relatively broad dips while high Q coils will give a sudden sharp dip. If you are coupling too close the dip will show hysteresis due to the mutual pulling effect of the two resonant circuits on each other, particularly if the coil under test has a high Q. Usually there's no mistaking it.

> (b) How do I use the GDO as a wavemeter to 'see' RF -- this thing is a battery powered Heath HD-1250 and seems to be completely dead when it is not powered up.

As Hank mentioned, the wavemeter function relies on measuring the grid current of the grid/cathode diode of a heated tube with no plate voltage. If you are using a "base dipper" rather than a grid dipper then this may not work the same way. Likewise the tunnel diode dippers that were around in the 1950s may not work the same way either. These devices often had battery powered meter amplifiers so using them with the power off won't produce a wavemeter in the same way that a traditional vacuum tube dipper will with the B+ off and the heater on. Tube dippers with wavemeter functions have a specific switch for turning off the B+ for this very reason - it's traditionally marked "diode/osc" and if it's not there you may not have a GDO capable of this function.

> If I turn it and the transmitter on the needle pegs when I tune it in the 40M band and place it near the final tank circuit but I see nothing when I switch the GDO off -- it seems to have too small a response to 'sniff' out lower level RF energy -- what is the correct way to use such a thing?

I'm not quite sure what you were doing here. If you had the dipper on in oscillator mode and keyed up a transmitter nearby the high level RF from the transmitter would be "received" by and saturate the dipper and generate quite a lot of grid current hence pegging the meter. If it's a silly state dipper then you should be careful here - quite high RF voltages can be generated which may destroy the active device.

I hope this helps a bit. I can't remember where I learnt to use a dipper and the Lafayette instruction manual is long gone :-)

73 de Morris VK3DOC

Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19990304093446.006c8ec0@192.168.0.1>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 09:34:46 +0100
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: "JOSE V. GAVILA (EB5AGV/EC5AAU)" <eb5agv@ctv.es>
Subject: WTB: sub-miniature tube sockets
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hello!

I am the proud owner of no less than 200 NIB JAN 6206 sub-miniature RF pentodes :-). I would like to play a bit with them and I wonder if there are sockets available for these tubes. They have 7 pins in a round distribution. Could anybody help me?

Thanks and best regards.

JOSE

----
73 EB5AGV / EC5AAU
JOSE V. GAVILA
Ausias March 46, 15
46910 Benetusser - VALENCIA
SPAIN

** VISIT MY VINTAGE RADIO SITE - updated 2-March-1999 ***
http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/6992/
e-mail: eb5agv@ctv.es & eb5agv@amsat.org

Message-ID: <36DE39B2.D20A4E27@hal-pc.org>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 07:43:46 +0000
From: Tom Smith <tsmith@hal-pc.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: 6JS6 Question
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I got a sick Drake TR-4C (transmitter side) and suspect among possibly other things one or more sweep tubes. My trusty ole TV-7 doesn't recognize the existence of some of our beloved vacuum devises.

Does anyone have the settings for testing the 6JS6A on the Hickock 539B?? Actually I have the Hickock made for Western Electric, but I think they are the same. It looks like there is a socket for the tube, but nothing on the roll chart.

Really appreciate the help. Tom N5AMA

Message-ID: <36DE4B68.997FB996@globetrotter.net>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 08:59:21 +0000
From: luc dugas <collins2@globetrotter.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: viking II MANUAL
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I HAVE FOR SALE EXCELLENT REPRO OF VIKING II MANAL WITH COLOR FRONT PAGE. ASKING $18 USD.   LUC VE2LGJ 73S

From: thompson@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <000501be665b$a909c740$85f545cf@default>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Frank Smiths's call re-assigned
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 11:25:45 -0500

For you BA VHF guys (5 meters and Up).

Frabk Smith, VHF pioneer, 5 meter operator, and screen-grid modulation expert held the call W6AOR. His call was re-assigned (vanity call) to the AOR (solid state receivers from JA) Amateur Radio Club. Think Frank turned over in the grave.

Dave K4JRB

Message-ID: <19990304164732.15495.qmail@hotmail.com>
From: "Ken Kinderman" <bc455@hotmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Shielded power cables
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 08:47:20 PST
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Gang,

I am making a set of cables for the BC-191 and ART-13, using the specified wire sizes, and wrapping the cables in modern day black expandable braid. Using shrink tubing on all terminals as lateral strain relief. Also planning to loop the cable through a few ferrite cores.

Question: Is the expectation of decreased radiation worth the mechanical difficulties of placing a flexible shield braid under the fabric braid?

The disadvantages:

1. The braid is regular Alpha plated copper, thus mechanically vulnerable. It's not the "armored" kind you find on the RBC cables, for example.

2. The BC-375 plugs don't permit any metallic contact with the shells, so the solution is a pigtail or two to the ground contact. The ART-13

plugs have an integral strain relief on the shells which necessitates folding the braid back over the fabric for shell contact, and some messy tape or shrink tubing to cover it all.

3. Although stray contact is minimized by the shrink tubing, there's always the chance that some braid strands will work loose and go where they shouldn't.

It's so much easier to make the cables unshielded that I wonder if the shield is really worth the effort.

Would appreciate any thoughts.

73,

Ken Kinderman

WB9OZR

bc455@hotmail.com

____
Get Your Private, Free Email at http://www.hotmail.com

Message-ID: <36DED84E.6C99@mr.net>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 11:00:30 -0800
From: "ROBERT F. KEMP" <rkemp@mr.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Hunter Bandit 2000B Manual Needed
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anyone have a Hunter Bandit Manual? Picked up one. Similar to a 30L-1 seems like (then again it doesn't) Don't see a hook up for ALC on the rear apron. Manual probably addresses that issue. Any help would be appreciated.
Bob.

Message-ID: <36DEBACA.EE75085A@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 11:54:34 -0500
From: Maurice Weinschenker <morry@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: re:8880 ic's
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

someone recently was looking for 8880'ics. cleaning basement this am es found a bunch.
cant remember which list. contact direct.
best73 morry k3dpj

Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 12:52:20 -0500 (EST)
From: "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Frank Smiths's call re-assigned
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.96.990304124547.12245D-100000@indy2>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi, Dave!

...Just as long as it wasn't Frank C. Jones, whose 1930s call was W6AJF (I believe--no refs handy, I could be wrong) and who was one of the major pioneers of VHF, including radio comms for the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge.

More odd news: there's a US ham who very recently broke McElroy's code-copying record! He's bein' pretty quiet about it but rumor has his speed in excess of 78 wpm.

73,
--Bobbi

KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net   Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore
FISTS #3388 * G-QRP #10001 * ARRL * RSGB * WIA
Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys

Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 13:03:32 -0500
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: what ?
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199903041303_MC2-6CB6-62A@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

> the British cousin of GRC-109: PRC-316 which was used by the SAS. =

????????????????????????
er... the 109 is valved.... the 316 is transistor, far removed from each other, =

not even same generic genes let alone cousins.

Ben G4BXD
>>>
Military Historian, Collector and Operator:
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/G4BXD/

Message-ID: <36DECE21.638B3CDE@atd.ucar.edu>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 11:17:05 -0700
From: Chip Owens <owens@atd.ucar.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Shielded power cables
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ken,

I would vote for making the cables shielded-even if you have to run a pigtail for the actual ground connection. I have made cables for the RBB/RBC using shield braid sold as grounding strap material. It is about an inch wide & flat. When you expand it however it will cover a fairly large diameter cable. The stuff I used seemed to have a film of oil over it to prevent oxidation. I soaked it in a coffee can of alcohol to clean it first. At the end of the cable I figured out what diameter the shield needed to be. I then found a length of broomstick the same diameter. I insert the broomstick into the end of the cable and then wrap some #22 bare wire around it to hold it in place. The I use the soldering iron, a 150 watt American Beauty with a large chisel-shaped tip, to tin the edge of the braid.This keeps it from fraying later on. Then I trim it off square with a very sharp knife-eliminating the section with the #22 wire.

Few of the older military rigs have sufficient rf filtering where the power leads exit/enter the enclosure. Shielding can help reduce radiation of rf from the power cable & pickup of noise from the power cable into a receiver. It would help to treat each lead of the cable where it exits at the power supply end. A bypass capacitor at minimum and perhaps an RF choke as well. It would be worth the extra effort to shield the power cables initially rather than having to go back and re-do the cable later if/when RFI troubles show up.

my $0.02 worth, Chip, NW0O

P.S. for an environmentally acceptable cleaning solution (though expensive) try some Everclear from the local liquor store. A little goes a long way. No residue, no toxic fumes, etc.

--
Chip Owens   (owens@atd.ucar.edu)

```
Message-ID: <008a01be667c$6a754240$00298018@m166.ne.mediaone.net>
From: "Tim C" <tconst@mediaone.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: High speed CW
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 15:20:14 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
```

I believe the reason that McElroy's reccord has not been broken for somtime is out of respect for the master and those who are now much faster than 78 wpm. It's a very small group and they do not normally seek the recconition or go as fast as they can. Congratulations however to the new reccord holder.

Tim
W1TCC
Cambridge MA

```
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 15:45:24 -0500
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: TS323/UR
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199903041545_MC2-6CC3-1D8E@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
```

>Hi Folks,
>What is a TS323/UR?
>Regards,
>Jerry Proc VE3FAB   jproc@idirect.com

>>

Jerry et al,

I have one, its a UHF version of a BC-221.
same size, shape etc. =

I find mine very usefull indeed. =

cheers, Ben G4BXD
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
Military Radio Collector, Historian, Operator
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/G4BXD/

From: "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Shielded power cables
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 12:49:56 -0800
Message-ID: <001a01be6680$8fd376c0$524afdd0@default>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello Ken,

I used RG-58 for the high voltage leads for my BC-375. I am not sure of the
actual voltage
rating of RG-58 but I would assume it is well within specs for the 1000
volts required for the 191. Check and make sure if you give it a try. I
did about the same with the pigtails off each end of the cable. Comb out
the amount of braid you need and tin it. This you will use for a ground. I
doubt if the shielding has anything much to do with anything other then the
safety factor. Even though I have my shield grounded at both the radio and
power supply, I still added .1 or .01 bypass caps at the power supply end.

73 Jim K7SLI

> I am making a set of cables for the BC-191 and ART-13, using the

----
Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19990304145557.014409c0@vuse.vanderbilt.edu>
Date: Thu, 04 Mar 1999 14:55:57 -0600
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

From: "A. B. Bonds" <ab@vuse.vanderbilt.edu>
Subject: Net wisdom: IF osc in SX-73
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

OK, I need a dose of smarts.

I have been working with an SX-73. In theory this looks like a great radio, in practice it is less than ideal (at this point my Trans-oceanic is a better performer). I have got signals on all the bands. There is an overall lack of sensitivity and presence of noise that seems incorrect. Even our local 800-pound gorilla (WSM) has a lot of hiss in the background. This is probably due to some flakey thing in the RF section, I'll just have to track it down, but suggestions would be welcome.

The more frustrating symptom is apparently an IF oscillation that occurs only on the upper 3 bands (when the set is running double-conversion). The second IF is 6 MHz, so what happens is that the local oscillator runs 6 MHz above the tuned signal, it runs through one stage of IF amplification, then it is beat with a 6.455 MHz crystal oscillator and piped through the regular IF. The 6 MHz IF is inserted via a relay.

When tuning on the upper bands every station is accompanied by a heterodyne that zeros when the station is tuned in (yes, the BFO is off). Smells like IF oscillation. In a unit that presumably did not do so when new (this is, after all, an R-274D as well) what could be causing this oscillation? It is absent in the lower three (single conversion) bands.

73   A. B. Bonds

Message-ID: <002c01be668d$a10c1ca0$ebd247cf@oemcomputer>
From: "george" <silvasy@silcom.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Test settings
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 14:23:18 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="----=_NextPart_000_0029_01BE664A.8C8E4660"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_0029_01BE664A.8C8E4660
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

My book for the TV7 does not list a 6GW8. Anyone know the test settings =

for this tube?

Thanks
George wa6hcx

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------=_NextPart_000_0029_01BE664A.8C8E4660
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</HEAD>
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<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2>My book for the TV7 does not list a =
6GW8.&nbsp;=20
Anyone know the test settings for this tube?</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2>Thanks</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2>George =
wa6hcx</FONT></DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_0029_01BE664A.8C8E4660--
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From: jmccarty@lucent.com (John J Mccarty)
Date: Thu, 4 Mar 1999 16:31:15 -0600
Message-Id: <199903042231.QAA09119@nwsgpb.ih.lucent.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Wanted - W.S. 19 help
Content-Type: text

Folks;

I've picked up a Wireless Set 19 a couple of years ago at the Sandwich (Il) hamfest, and have been picking up accessories ever since. Cleaned up the set, backed out some of the mod's, and replaced the paper caps. Not only does the set work pretty well, but it really draws a crowd when we take it out to demo for various local functions. But, it seems to have one problem that I can't seem to cure, and I'm hoping that some of the group that have more experience with this set can help me fix. I can never peak the drive control, rx front end above 5MC. Have checked this with my GDO (prm-10) and the circuit just wont tune any higher. In an effort to isolate the problem, I've removed C2A (rx front end input), C1A (ant input), and jumpered C33B (hv by-pass) to ground. Jumpering across C36A (plate blocking cap) makes the upper end of the coil's range a little lower. Replacing C36A with another cap of the same value doesn't seem to help. Pulling the plate cap off V4A (the final - 807) helps a litte, but no where near enough. Is there a slug in L3A ?. There looks like there is some thing "down there" with a square slot, but I can't move it. The doc's I have call for C36A to be .01uF, is this the right value? Is there some thing else I'm missing ?

Tnx

John McCarty
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jmccarty@lucent.com

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2449
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